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FUEHRER'S DEATH BARED; ADM. DOENITZ SUCCESSOR

Fell at Command Post, Says German Radio—New Leader Exhorts Reich Nation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—The Germany radio announced today that the Fuehrer died this afternoon, according to a Reuter report. The German announcement said Fuehrer Hitler had fallen at his command post this afternoon in Berlin. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, is Hitler's successor.

Admiral Doenitz in his first order of the day to the German armed forces as successor to Fuehrer Hitler expressed determination to pursue the struggle against the Bolsheviks and demanded from each and every member of the German forces "further unconditional exertions."

"My comrades," his order announced, "the Fuehrer has fallen. True to his great idea to save the peoples of Europe from Bolshevism, he has risked his life and met with a hero's death. In deep veneration and mourning, we dip our colors before him."

Disclosing that the Fuehrer had appointed him his successor as Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht, Admiral Doenitz declared, "I am assuming supreme command of all branches of all services of the German armed forces with the will to pursue the struggle against the Bolsheviks so long as the fighting army and hundreds of thousands of German families are safe from slavery and destruction.

"Against Britain and America," he added, "I shall have to pursue the fight so far and so long as they hamper my struggle against the Bolsheviks."

He told his men that the "situation demands further unconditional exertions. I demand discipline and obedience, he said.

"Only by executing my orders without reserve can chaos and annihilation be avoided. Coward and traitor is he who just now shirks his duty and who thus brings death or slavery upon the German women and children. The oath of allegiance which you have given to the Fuehrer is now for everyone of you immediately due to me as successor who the Fuehrer has appointed. German soldiers, do your duty. The very lives of our people are at stake."

Admiral Doenitz speaking over the Hamburg radio, following the announcement of Hitler's death at his post said, "My first task is to save the German people from destruction by Bolshevism and if only for this task the struggle will continue."

Doenitz continued, "Adolf Hitler had recognized beforehand the terrible danger of Bolshevism and devoted his life to fighting it. At the end of this, his battle, and of his unswerving straight path of life stands his death as the hero of Germany."

Doenitz declared that all his life meant service to the German people. "His battle against the Bolshevik flood benefited not only Europe, but the whole world."

The Admiral disclosed that the Fuehrer had appointed him as his successor and added, "Fully conscious of the responsibility, I take over the leadership of the German people from the destruction by the Bolshevists and it is only to achieve this that the fight continues."

Doenitz asserted that the Germans will fight and defend themselves against the British and Americans as well as long as they hamper them from reaching their goal. "The British and Americans do not fight for the interests of their own people, but for the spreading of Bolshevism," he said.

"What the German people have achieved and suffered is unique in history and in the coming times of distress of our people I shall do my utmost to make life bearable for our brave women, men and children," Doenitz declared.

"To achieve all this I need your help. Trust me. Keep order and discipline in the towns and countryside. Everybody do his duty and only thus shall we be able to alleviate the sufferings which the future will bring to each of us and avoid collapse. If we do all that is in our power to do, the Lord will not abandon us."

Yanks Capture Horthy

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Admiral Nicolas Horthy, former Hungarian regent, and his family were discovered and apprehended by the American forces at the castle of Weilheim in Southern Bavaria, the headquarters of the American seventh army announced today.

Molotov Bares Wish To Quit 'Frisco Talks By End of This Week

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, informed U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Eden and Chungking Foreign Minister Soong at the meeting late last night that he would like to return to Moscow at the end of this week or by the beginning of next week in view of the war situation, according to a report by the Reuter special correspondent in San Francisco. The Foreign Commissar, it was disclosed, however, gave no indication of his immediate plans at last night's meeting of the "Big Four."

RED ARMY TROOPS BEGIN FINAL ASSAULT ON BERLIN

Stubborn Resistance in Center Of City—Fuehrer's Fortress Under Siege

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 1.—Eager Soviet troops made a supreme bid to deal the death blow to flaming Berlin on this May Day. In the words of Marshal Stalin it was the "final assault" but die-hard German remants compressed in the center of the city are keeping street crossings under a murderous cross-fire, according to frontline reports.

Latest reports said that Red Army troops had laid a siege to the Fuehrer's underground fortress in the Tiergarten and some Soviet troops were at the Brandenburg gate, Berlin's triumphal arch.

Stalin's order of the day tonight also announced that Marshal Zhukov's forces have captured Brandenburg which is the capital of the province of the same name. It is a big road and rail center 40 miles west of Berlin.

Field dispatchs from Berlin reported fresh Soviet gains northwest of the capital. A Soviet report said that over 100 blocks of houses have been captured in the heart of Berlin, and the western suburbs of Charlottenburg and Schoeneberg taken.

Reich Garrison Still Fighting

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—The Hamburg radio, quoting the German high command communique today, said that the German garrison, herded together in a very narrow space in the heart of Berlin, is still defending itself heroically against the Soviet's mass onslaught.

The communique said that south of the capital units of the 9th German Army have made contact with the bulk of the German troops. It said that in Mecklenburg, the main Soviet thrust developed around Mueritzer See almost halfway between Berlin and Rostock. Heavy fighting is going on in the heart of Munich, it added.

Reach Braunau Vicinity

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Frontline reports said that General Patton's American 3rd Army drove out of its Isar bridgehead today and reached the Inn River in the vicinity of Braunau, Adolf Hitler's birthplace on the Austrian-Bavarian border.

Brenner Pass Drive Begins

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Reuter's special correspondent in Italy said today that the drive for the Brenner Pass, vital mountain gateway into southern Bavaria has opened. American 5th Army troops are pushing toward Trento, the Alpine city 70 miles south of the pass.

Men of the American 10th mountain division spearheading the drive have already captured Terbole and two other towns on the shores of Lake Garda, the report said.

German Commander-in-Chief Vietinghoff has gathered his forces together in the mountains and is putting up stiff resistance.

British Enter Udine

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Frontline reports said that New Zealand forces of the British 8th army had today driven into Udine, strategic point west of the Italian-Yugoslav border, and had made contact with the Tito forces driving westward from the Trieste area.

Petrov Reaches Chungking

Domei

CANTON, May 2.—A. A. Petrov, new Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, has arrived in Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch yesterday.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INVITED TO S.F. PARLEY

Molotov's Objection Is Voted Down; 4 Nations Support Soviet Union's Stand

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—Despite the objection made by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov arguing for a postponement of several days on the admission of Argentina to the United Nations Conference, 28 of the 46 conference delegates voted today to act on the Argentine question immediately and action of inviting Argentina to the conference was taken, the vote being 31 to four according to a San Francisco report. No votes were recorded for 11 of the delegates.

The Soviet Union was joined in opposing Argentina's admission by Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and one other nation. Identity of the fourth nation has not yet been officially reported by the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Molotov, speaking extemporaneously in Russian, opened the discussion of the Argentine question by asking that the recommendation of the Steering Committee be held for a few days to give his delegation time to study it further. He contrasted the record of the Argentine Government with that of Poland and declared that the prestige of the conference would be jeopardized if Argentina were to participate and not Poland.

Supporting his arguments, Mr. Molotov stated: "I want to question whether Argentina is free of Fascism for that country had helped the enemy throughout the war."

Backs Polish Stand

Referring to Poland's right to be present at the conference, he affirmed that it was well-known that during the war Poland had been "one of the most active participants on the side of the anti-Axis." "We must not forget that if we invite Argentina which helped the enemy throughout and do not invite the Polish Provisional Government, we will prejudice the prestige of this conference," he declared.

Colombia Foreign Minister Alberto Conmargo then climbed to the platform and said that no one should forget either that Argentina declared war on the Axis or that hostilities are not yet ended,

Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla paid tribute to Poland's war efforts and said the conference could not give Poland the voice until the Yalta agreement is fulfilled, which provides for broadening of the present provisional government in Warsaw to include other democratic faction.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, also joined in the debate. He declared that the American Republic feels that Argentina now complies with the spirit of the United Nations in all details as a result of the signing of the Act of Chapultepec and her declaring war on the Axis.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden than brought the matter to a vote. He presided over the session under the policy of rotating the chairmanship among the chiefs of the delegation from the United States, Chungking, Soviet Union and Britain.

Correspondents asked Stettinius if the two Russian Republics and Argentina had delegations in San Francico awaiting official invitations. He replied that he had no knowledge that such groups were in San Francisco, but that he had been told unofficially that Argentina had a group waiting in Los Angeles.

Gloomy Atmosphere Seen

Meanwhile, reporting from San Francisco, Hsu Chen, correspondent of the Ta Kung Jih Pao, newspaper of Chungking, on the Argentine question said:

"The fifth plenary session of the San Francisco Conference turned down the Soviet Union's demand not to allow Argentina to take part in the conference. This is taken as a bad omen of darkening the atmosphere of cooperation of the four Powers. One of the noteworthy facts is that the United States and Britain have cast off their usual compromising attitude and assumed their firm front.

"Argentina's invitation means the solidarity of the American bloc and indicates the success of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Mexico City. Chungking has refrained from expressing its attitude regarding the Polish and Argentine participation issues, while France has cast one vote in favor of the United States, compelling the Soviet Union to be isolated.

"The discussion on April 30 was the fiercest ever since the conference was opened. Verbal war was waged between Mr. Molotov on the one hand and representatives of small countries, including Belgium, Uruguay, Mexico and others.

"After all the United States has triumphed over the issue, while the Soviet Union lost miserably. It is as clear as daylight that the Soviet Union will assume its firm front against another crucial issue to be argued at the conference."

Japan Protests Criminal Sinking Of 'Mercy' Ship by U.S. Submarine

The Japanese Government on April 26 filed a strong protest with the United States Government on the criminal sinking of the Awa Maru, the ship of mercy which had carried relief supplies to American prisoners and internees in the South, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, disclosed at his press conference on Wednesday.

In this connection, Mr. Iguchi revealed that the Japanese Government had not yet received the list of survivors and the account of the circumstances surrounding the sinking which it had demanded from the United States Government.

In the protest, which was lodged through the Swiss Government, the Japanese Government declared that "the United States Government are to be deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees," it was revealed.

Pointing out the facts of the case and drawing attention to the profound indignation felt by the Japanese Government and people on this case, the protest declared that "they reserve all rights for taking any such measures as may prove necessary to cope with such a perfidious act on the part of the United States Government."

The full text of the protest lodged with the United States Government on the Awa Maru follows:

1—The Japanese Government have received the communication of the United States Government concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru transmitted by a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 17th April, which states, "Information has been that about midnight on 1st April east longitude date a ship was sunk by submarine action at a position approximately forty miles from the estimated scheduled position of the Awa Maru. No lights or special illumination were visible at any time. The ship sank almost immediately. One survivor stated that the ship was the Awa Maru."

2—Prompted by the traditional humanitarian principles, the Japanese Government complied with the repeated earnest requests of the United States Government for assistance in transporting relief supplies to United States and Allied prisoners of war and internees in Japanese hands. During November 1944, the Japanese Government took delivery of two thousand odd tons of relief supplies which had been sent from the United States to Soviet territory in East Asia to forward the same to Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China, and southern areas. The United States Government guaranteed to the Japanese Government by their communication transmitted by a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 12th September, 1944, that the Allied Governments were prepared to accord safe-conduct to the Japanese ship to be employed in the transport of the goods between ports under Japanese administration and the Soviet port of transhipment, Nakhodka.

Guaranteed Safe Conduct

As notified by a Note Verbale addressed to the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 21st November, 1944, the Japanese Government, finding it impossible to dispatch ships for the particular purpose of transporting the relief supplies to China and southern areas, decided to make use of the spaces of ships actually plying in these areas, employing one ship for carrying them to Shanghai and Tsingtao and another to southern areas. The Japanese Government understood from the above-mentioned communication from the United States Government that these ships would, equally with the ship to be engaged in the transport between Nakhodka and Japan, be guaranteed not to be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by United States and Allied forces either on their outward or homeward voyages, and in reply to the Japanese Government's request for confirmation of this understanding the United States Government, through a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo dated the 13th December, 1944, solemnly promised that "the two ships selected to transport the relief supplies will not be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by United States and Allied forces either on the outward or homeward voyage connected with the transportation of these supplies."

Again by their Note Verbale of the 30th Japanese last addressed to the Swiss Legation in Tokyo, the Japanese Government notified the United States Government that in accordance with the understanding reached between the Japanese and the United States Governments to utilize for the transport of relief supplies a ship plying between Japan and southern areas, the Japanese Government had decided to utilize the Awa Maru for the same purpose, and requested the United States Government to reconfirm that the same ship would not be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by the United States and Allied forces either on her outward or homeward voyage. The United States Government through a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo dated the 13th February fully confirmed the abovementioned guarantee.

Sailed From Moji

The Awa Maru sailed from Moji on the 17th February, and after carrying the relief supplies to southern areas, started on her homeward voyage. Since the night of the 1st April, however, she was not heard of, and all efforts for her search proved futile. The Japanese Government inquired of the United States Government on the 10th April. The Japanese Government received the United States Government's communication referred to in paragraph 1 above. It has now become evident that the Awa Maru was sunk by a United States submarine in the Straits of Taiwan at midnight on the 1st April, and that one thousand and several hundred of her passengers and the cargoes shared her fate.

3. As stated above, the United States Government have thrice guaranteed the absolute safety of the voyage of the Awa Maru. The Japanese Government notified the United States Government of her routes and schedule and these were duly noted by the United States Government. She followed the same routes according to the same schedule, bore the marks which had been notified to and duly noted by the United States Government and the marks were illuminated and the navigation lights were lighted at night. That the ship was at the scheduled position at the time of sinking is clear also from a communication received from her on the 1st April immediately before she was sunk. Therefore it cannot but be concluded that she was deliberately and wilfully attacked and sunk by the United States submarine. The responsibility for the disaster therefore unmistakably lies with the United States Government.

4. In spite of the United States Government's malicious propaganda distorting the fact of the fair treatment accorded by the Japanese Government to the prisoners of war and civilian internees, the Japanese Government have unflinchingly continued their efforts for the humanitarian treatment of the prisoners of war and internees in their hands. The Awa Maru was selected to be employed in such humanitarian service in order to comply with the United States Government's ardent desire and in the face of considerable difficulties. The United States force, in violation of the United States Government's solemn promise to give her safe-conduct, intercepted her on her return voyage and deliberately attacked and sunk her. This is the most outrageous act of treachery unparalleled in the world history of war. The United States Government are to be deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands. The Japanese Government most emphatically demand that the United States Government bear the whole responsibility for this disgraceful act committed in violation of the fundamental principles of humanity and international law.

The Japanese Government, as well as the Japanese people, are most profoundly indignant at the occurrence of this extremely outrageous incident. They will watch the United States Government's attitude concerning this matter with the most serious concern. They do hereby file the strongest protest with the United States Government, and declare that they reserve all rights for taking any such measures as may prove necessary to cope with such perfidious act on the part of the United States Government.

26th April 1945.

Japanese Officials Aboard

In connection with the criminal sinking of the relief ship Awa Maru, it is learned that among those believed to have perished with the vessel are Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; Yoshitaro Yamada, Director of the Research Bureau of the Foreign Office; Takezo Toko, chief of the Political Affairs Section of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; and Mitsumasa Hoshina, private secretary of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Consul Suzuki and Interpreter Hanami of the Foreign Office and Commissioner Funakoshi, Vice-Consul Hara, and Chancellor Arai of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who were on board especially to handle the relief supplies are also believed to have gone down with the ship.

SUPREME HONOR GAINED BY 74 ARMY WARRIORS

Heroic Achievements in Okinawa Struggle Brought to August Imperial Knowledge

His Majesty the Emperor graciously took note of the gallant exploits of 74 officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army who were previously cited for their distinguished services in aerial or land battles in the Okinawa area, as members of Special Attack Air Units or of a Shock Attack Unit, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"Those who were previously granted citations for rendering distinguished services in aerial or land battles in the Okinawa area as members of Special Attack Air Units in launching sure-hit ramming attacks against an enemy convoy, or as members of a Shock Attack Unit in assaulting vigorously enemy artillery positions, and whose achievements have now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Sublieutenants Kantaro Sumida, Yoshinori Katayama, Masashi Kitamura and Hiromitsu Takashima; Sergeant Majors Jiro Ogawa and Tomozumi Mori; Corporals Akira Hosoki, Yasumasa Kishi, Saburo Okabe, and Yasumasa Mine, of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Sublieutenants Toshio Kobayashi, Seiichi Kashiwagi, and Shuzo Sasaki; Sergeants Tetsunosuke Fujisawa, Tetsuro Koya and Koichi Tamano; Corporals Hitoshi Akamine, Tsuneo Momose, and Ken Iriye, of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Sublieutenants Seizo Ono, Yoshio Kiura and Mizuyuki Sobata; Sergeant Major Katsumi Takahashi; Sergeants Masakuni Mizuhata and Kanichi Ishikawa; and Corporal Taiten Matsui, of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Contacting United States forces on board 20 war vessels and more than 70 transports who were conducting landing operations on the main Okinawa Island on April 6, they attacked an enemy convoy in the area South of Cape Zampa at dusk of the same day after a long-distance oceanic flight. Defying violent anti-aircraft gunfire, they directed ramming attacks and at one stroke instantaneously sank five transports and two warships of unidentified categories, besides damaging or setting ablaze two cruisers, one destroyer, five transports, and four warships of unidentified categories.

"Sublieutenant Kenji Nishioka and 47 officers and men of a Shock Attack Unit on Kamiyamajima Island.

"With orders to destroy enemy artillery forces who had landed on Kamiyamajima Island and were shelling the main Okinawa Island following their invasion the members of the Shock Attack Unit, boarding barges, disembarked from their base at midnight April 8 and, after piercing the enemy watch, they succeeded in landing at the south-eastern tip of the said island. Thence in several squads they closed in on the enemy artillery positions where all the members fought valiantly amid intense enemy shelling. Although the unit commander was wounded and casualties were mounting, they continued to attack, and finally blasted three heavy guns, besides other arms, while killing or wounding numerous enemy soldiers. Thus they performed great exploits by which the enemy artillery units on the island were smothered for two days."

U.S. Navy Casualties Soar

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—Casualties sustained by the United States navy, marine corps and the coast defense guards reached 100,139 from the outset of the current war up to April 28, showing an increase of 1,809 over last week, it was revealed by the U.S. Navy Department in its piecemeal announcement today, according to a Washington dispatch yesterday.

Japanese Air Units Hit Palawan Enemy Base, Set 10 Planes Ablaze

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 1.—Braving inclement weather, Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy air base at Porto Princessa, Palawan Island, on the nights of April 29 and 30. Machinegunning the 200-odd enemy B-24's, B-25's and P-38's on the ground, the Japanese Air Units set ablaze over 10 of the enemy planes. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base. As a result the American base on Palawan, from which the enemy has been launching bombing operations against French Indo-China and North Borneo suffered losses. Detailed results are now under investigation.

ADM. TOYODA APPOINTED TO TOP NAVAL COMMAND

Concurrently Chief of Combined Fleet, Convoy Forces—14 Flag Officers Shifted

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, has been appointed to head the Naval General Command as well as the concurrent posts of Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and the Convoy Forces, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday.

Much significance is now being attached to the activity of the Naval General Command, which was newly established in order to meet the current situation of the modern warfare, and which will supervise all the forces of the various naval stations, defense headquarters as well as the aerial and surface forces of the Combined Fleet. Admiral Toyoda has been named the first Commander of this newly-established Naval General Command.

The Navy Ministry's announcement follows:

"The following appointment has been made as a result of the establishment of the Naval General Command:

"Admiral Soemu Toyoda has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Naval General Command and concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet as well as the Commander-in-Chief of the Convoy Forces."

His Imperial Highness Rear Admiral Prince Asaakira Kuni has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, the Navy Ministry announced the same day.

Simultaneously, the important shift of 14 flag officers was made public by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Admirals Yorio Sawamoto and Naokuni Nomura and Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara have been appointed members of the Supreme Military Council.

"Vice-Admiral Michitaro Totsuka has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

"Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

"Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue has been appointed Director General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters.

"Vice-Admiral Shigeaki Nabeshima has been appointed Director General of the Naval Establishments Headquarters.

"Vice-Admiral Kanichi Morita has been appointed Director of the Munitions Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

"Vice-Admiral Susumu Kimura has been appointed Chief of the Naval Hydrographic Department.

"Vice-Admiral Yoshisuke Abe has been appointed to serve on the Naval General Staff.

"Vice-Admiral Tomoyuki Senoo has been appointed Superintendent of the Kure Naval Arsenal.

"Vice-Admiral Yoshiharu Kobayashi has been appointed Superintendent of the Maizuru Naval Arsenal.

"Vice-Admiral Matsuo Morizumi has been appointed Chief Inspector of Shipbuilding and Ordnance of the Naval Technical Department in Osaka.

"Vice-Admiral Tatsu Sawa has been appointed Chief Inspector of Shipbuilding and Ordnance of the Naval Technical Department in Tokyo."

MORE ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK IN OKINAWA AREAS

Nippon Air and Undersea Units Destroy 5 Warcraft and Damage Another

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 2.—Five enemy warships were sunk and one damaged or sunk in the Okinawa region by the Japanese Forces from Sunday afternoon through Tuesday.

From Sunday afternoon to Monday, the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and other Japanese Air Units subjected the enemy vessels around the main Okinawa Island and enemy task forces east of the Ryukyu group to repeated assaults, with the units attacking the task forces sinking two aircraft carriers.

Air Units attacking the enemy vessels around the main Okinawa Island on Sunday night instantaneously sank one destroyer, while those coming upon and attacking a destroyer force off Naha on Monday night severely damaged or sank a destroyer.

On Tuesday night, Japanese submarine units operating in waters southeast of the main Okinawa Island subjected an enemy convoy group to severe attacks and instantaneously sank two warships of unidentified category.

Losses Confuse Enemy

By S. SATO and Y. OYAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED FRONT BASE.—Subjected to continuous attacks by Japanese Special Attack planes and other air units, on Saturday and Sunday, the enemy task forces and other surface craft around Okinawa have apparently been driven into considerable confusion.

At dusk on Saturday, Japanese Army and Navy Special Attack Units launched a general attack against the hordes of enemy vessels around the main Okinawa Island and inflicted a heavy blow on them. One aircraft carrier was sunk and more than 10 vessels, including one warcraft, most probably a carrier, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and transports, were sunk, damaged and set ablaze in the assaults.

Without allowing the enemy time to recover, planes of the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps took off in a mass assault sometime after X o'clock on Sunday, Tenchosetsu. Brushing aside the enemy night fighters which rose to meet them and tearing through heavy anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese planes carried out a furious night attack on the enemy vessels around the main Okinawa island.

All the Japanese planes plunged into the enemy vessels in waters west of the island, headed by the unit led by Sublieutenant Ozawa, which hurtled into the enemy at X X minutes after X o'clock on Monday with the final message, "We are plunging in." Among the confirmed results were one battleship damaged, one large transport damaged and considerable damage done to numerous other transports.

On the same night crack Hayabusa fighter units struck at the enemy. A plane piloted by Sergeant Ikeda, coming upon a force of more than 10 cruisers and destroyers patrolling the waters about 10 kilometers west of Iyejima, dove down and scored a near miss. Sublieutenant Hoshino also unloaded his missiles on a group of enemy vessels eight kilometers off Okinagarabe Island and returned safely. Only one Japanese plane failed to return from the attack.

Enemy Activities Slow Down

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 2.—Revealing the fact that the enemy air activities in the Ryukyu area have decreased, the number of enemy planes which came attacking the islands yesterday was less than 200 which is only half of the number of aircraft that raided the islands on the previous day.

Balik Papan Raided

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 1.—A formation of 10 P 38's came attacking this city at 11:30 a.m. yesterday and machinegunned the vessels at anchorage. One of the attackers was brought down by the Japanese.

Enemy Bombs Taiwan

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 2.—One hundred bombers and some 40 fighters all based in the Philippines invaded the air over Tainan in several waves yesterday. Some of the enemy attackers raided [illegible] and the vicinity of Nisui, bombing and machinegunning the military establishments, towns and railway facilities. The enemy raiders fled after

SOVIET ATTITUDE GIVEN ON ARGENTINE PROBLEM

Molotov Quotes Hull and Points Of Fascist Trend in That Country

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—In a press interview given prior to the meeting of the plenary session today, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov declared that the Soviet Union considered the question of Argentina's participation as "an exceptionally important one," and that "there had been a certain distortion to the Soviet point of view." His explanation as given to the press turned out to be an important preview of what he stated later at the plenary session itself.

At the plenary session Mr. Molotov declared that so far the Soviet delegation had had no opportunity to discuss the Argentine problem with the rest of the sponsoring nations. He said that the Argentine internal policy was really very widely known and he quoted two outstanding leaders of the United States who had "praised" the policy of Argentina.

First he quoted a short passage from a speech of former Secretary of State and the "father" of the San Francisco Conference, Cordell Hull. He quoted Hull as saying that Argentina was "a potential source of Fascism in America, a possibly focal point of Nazi-Fascist organization." Then Foreign Commissar Molotov quoted the late President Roosevelt in a statement made soon after Hull's in which Roosevelt had said: "I've been following with some concern the growth of Nazi-Fascist influence in Argentina at the very time when those forces of Fascism are drawing to defeat and ruin."

Thus Foreign Commissar Molotov, without himself accusing Argentina of being anything one way or the other, let the words of Cordell Hull and Franklin D. Roosevelt express his Soviet point of view.

Foreign Commissar Molotov went on to say that "perhaps the Fascist government of Argentina has been replaced by a democratic government." Americans, he said, would "know more about it," but if that were the fact, the Soviet delegation would be very pleased to see the facts proven as facts.

Next the question shifted over to Poland. Foreign Commissar Molotov said that many people would ask how it happened that Argentina was allowed to attend the Conference when Poland was not. Did Poland, he asked, hold a less important place than Argentina? He added that the present Polish government's prestige is growing and that the three powers had agreed that the Polish question would be settled satisfactorily soon. "If we can forget the sins of Argentina," he said, "can we also forget the service of the Polish people?" and asked that the Argentine proposal be left open for a few days for consideration.

He stressed the fact that the Big Four nations who were sponsoring the invitations to the San Francisco Conference had had to make compromises too; that India was being credited as an independent nation whereas, as everybody knew, India was a dependent nation.

To this, Secretary of State Stettinius replied that the American delegation favored the invitation, and British Foreign Secretary Eden said that Britain also favored inviting Argentina. The result of the vote which was called was the inclusion of Argentina in the United Nations Conference by a large majority; however, with at least 11 nations refusing to commit themselves by not voting at all.

MAY ALTER FRENCH CABINET

Reshuffle Seen as Communist Party Leading in Elections

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—As results of the French election returns pour in with the Communist Party leading, the Paris diplomatic correspondents stated today that it will likely lead to a reshuffle of the De Gaulle's Government with more posts slated for the Communists, according to a Paris report.

Election results for the Paris Municipal Assembly on April 29 revealed that of the 90 seats, 27 were filled by Communists, 12 by Socialists, 14 by Left Wing Catholics, six by Radicals, and 31 by Conservatives, according to a Paris report. It is to be noted that these elections are the first to have been held since women have gained voting rights.

Of the 600,000 municipal, town, and village assembly seats, a quarter are being filled by members of the Communist Party. Notable among the newly-elected assemblymen is Edouard Herriot, former Mayor of Lyons, who has been elected again although he is still absent in Moscow.

Argentine Admission To S.F. Meet Opposed As Menace to Peace

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—The admission of Argentina to the United Nations Conference threatens the structure of the world security organization, J. Alvarez Del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the last Republican Government in Spain, said today, according to a San Francisco dispatch. "By admitting Argentina," declared Del Vayo, "Fascism is admitted to the new security organization." His views were expressed in an article in the current issue of the Nation. The former Spanish diplomat expressed fear that Argentina's entry would lead to the admission of "other Fascist states and would encourage Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco."

'BIG 5' POWERS TO STUDY AXIS-OWNED TERRITORIES

Trusteeship Plan Divided Into Strategic and Economic Dependencies Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—A meeting of the "Big Five" Powers—Britain, United States, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France—has been called for Thursday evening to consider the question of "trusteeship" relating to colonial territories previously under Axis control, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The American position was explained last night at the meeting with representatives of the other four Powers. Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and Republican member of the American delegation, put forward the United States plan which provides for the division of general colonial territories into two categories—"strategic" islands and territories such as Guam and other Japanese mandated Pacific islands and "economic dependencies" such as certain British colonies.

The American view is that "strategic territories" should be placed under full control of the Power which requires them for its national defense.

Meanwhile, a Washington report said that a Senate sub-committee will go to San Francisco tomorrow to discuss the postwar Pacific naval and air bases with the American delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Disclosing this today, Senator David Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee said he thought that the consensus of views the Senators will give the delegation is that the United States should retain outright any islands wrested from Japan and needed as bases.

"I think the members of our committee are generally opposed to the idea of an international trusteeship for such bases," Walsh added. "I anticipate that they will endeavor to impress that view upon the delegation."

The U.S. navy has opposed the proposals for an international trusteeship, but this view has support in the State Department.

Walsh has designated to the subcommittee Senators Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire. They will fly to the West Coast in a navy plane.

BONOMI REGIME MENACED

Committee for Liberation of Italy Shows Hostile Attitude

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—The National Committee for the Liberation of Italy in northern Italy has brought forth another threat to the Bonomi regime. This Committee in northern Italy is formed of Communists and Socialists who have been actively engaging in activities inimical to the Bonomi regime.

In an attempt to play up to the National Committee for the Liberation of Italy, Ivanoe Bonomi spoke over the Rome radio on April 27, saying, "This regime considers with pride the rise and liberation of North Italy." In this manner, Bonomi tried to give the impression that the National Committee for the Liberation of Italy is under the control of his regime. Bonomi asked that his radio speech be re-broadcast from Milan; but the National Committee for the Liberation of Italy on April 28 not only refused to do so, but asked that Bonomi resign from his post. As a result, the friction between the two factions has increased.

The Socialist leader Pertini broadcast on April 28, saying "Bonomi was a staunch supporter of Fascism in 1921, but is a supporter of the Royal rule now. In short he is a marked man. In order to do away with the Royalists under Bonomi, the working classes will have to engage in a fiercer struggle than the one they had with the Fascists." Immediately after this broadcast the Bonomi Cabinet held an emergency session. It appears that both the United States and Britain view with apprehension the moves of the National Committee for the Liberation of Italy. It may be that a show-down with the Soviet Union, concerning this Committee, cannot be prevented.

GREW URGES DELEGATES TO STOP FUTURE WARS

Tells S.F. Conferees Another World Struggle Is Feared When Science Developed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 30.—In a speech made before the United Nations Conference on International Organization yesterday, Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared that another world war would come "after intensive development in military, electrical, and chemical science" which would "wipe great masses of civilians off the face of the earth" and gave this as the reason why the United Nations, as world leaders, were entitled to take all steps to prevent another world conflagration, according to a dispatch from San Francisco.

Grew's speech, in part, follows:

"Never can we or any other people find security in isolation. We know beyond doubt that another war coming after intensive development in military, electrical, and chemical science will wipe great masses of civilians off the face of the earth. This knowledge means that no price is too high for preventing future tidal waves of militarism.

"We shall succeed, not through any miracle but through a combination of hard work and faith. We and our allies have been slowly and painstakingly hammering out by a combination of hard work and faith a new kind of peace, a peace which holds service for a better condition of life for so many people of this universe.

Seeks Enduring Peace

"Today we survey the holocaust of two world wars within a quarter of a century. As we count the cost of men, death and disaster, torture and starvation in ruined lands and blackened cities, we are determined as never before to find a way to peace that will endure.

"As a great democracy, we come to the council table of the United Nations, not to dominate but to serve humanity, to serve not only through leadership but also through friendship. The opportunity to serve strickened humanity will come to us only if at the height of our power we are humble.

"Our characteristics as a people have never before faced a harder test. In becoming an arsenal of democracy, we have demonstrated a productive capacity undreamed of before the war, and we intend to use that capacity to satisfy the peacetime wants of all Americans and many in need abroad.

"In time tranquillity will come. Spiritual faith in individual and community life must be the cornerstone upon which we shall build an enduring security and peace to which we are dedicated, for man cannot build a lasting peace by material means alone. But if we have faith and draw upon spiritual guidance, which is promised to those who believe, men can do what to unbelievers is impossible".

Demands Strong Forces

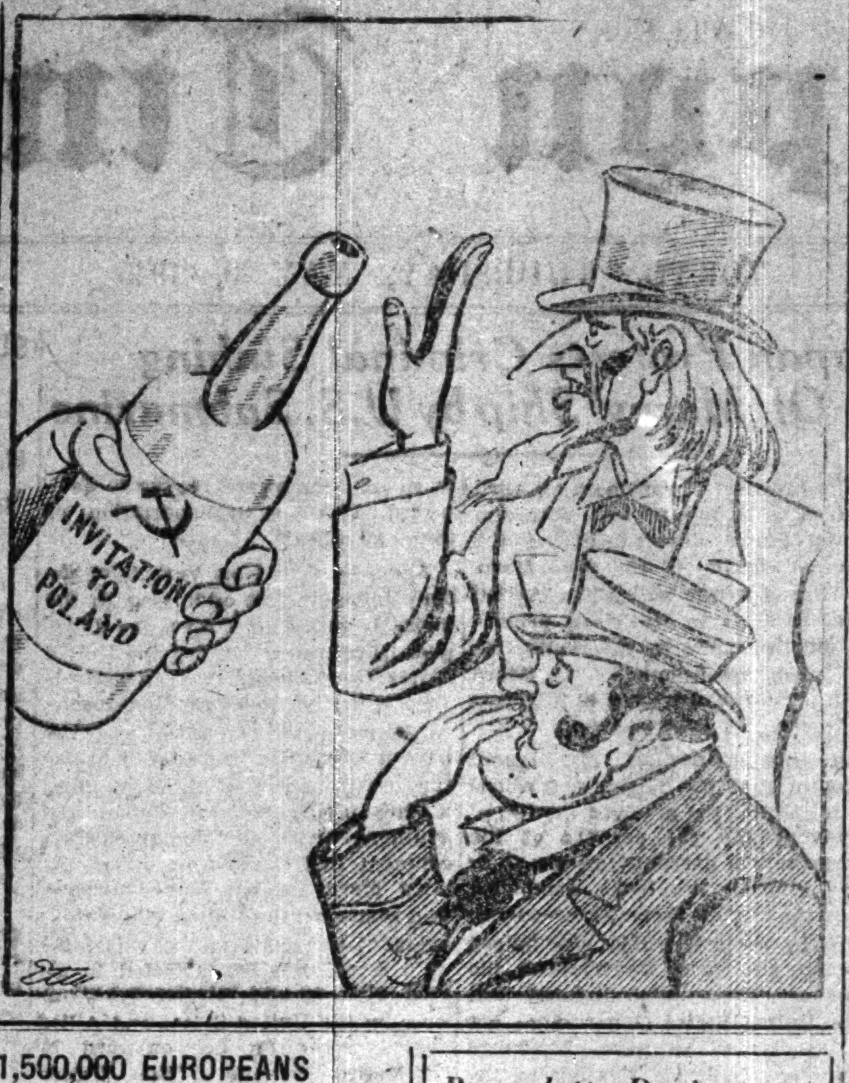
Paul Boncour, former French representative to the Geneva League of Nations, and one of France's delegates at the conference speaking before the conferees stated that unless the new world organization possesses standing army, naval and air forces to avoid the fatal weaknesses of the old League, it will lack punch.

He was fully convinced that peace was impossible without a strong military organization which the "Big Five" might be able to use at the first sign of aggression. He also urged the adoption of the amendment proposed by the French delegation making the international force permanent. Moreover, he offered a formula to the conference, including the elimination of superfluous oratory, getting down to real work and forbidding any nation belonging to the future world organization from withdrawing from it.

Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt said that Australia gladly accepts the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in principle. "But in my view," he added, "the proposals are capable of clarification, improvements and expansion in important ways. Also we are taking steps to propose a number of important amendments."

"We want peace with social justice," he said. "A peace that will accord to the peoples of every country positive opportunity to lead fully and happy life."

The fifth day of the conference reconvened today after Sunday recess. An AP report said that the one plan the Latin American nations have agreed on is that either Chile or Brazil should move to add Argentina to deliberations. The Executive Committee is meeting today and invitations to White Russia and the Ukraine will be discussed.



1,500,000 EUROPEANS PREDICTED WILL STARVE

Senator Wheeler Says He Talked to Experts on Food Conditions There

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler declared today that "1,500,000 Europeans will starve to death this year," according to a Washington dispatch.

Wheeler said he had talked to officials who know the food conditions in "liberated and occupied" countries. "They said that 1,500,000 will starve this year," he revealed. "They report that the situation in Europe will be desperate this year and the next."

At the same time, Wheeler declared that the situation in the United States "will get worse—it's bound to get worse."

From New York came another report which went far to substantiate Wheeler's assertions. Samuel Rosenmann, who was recently sent by the late President Roosevelt on a mission to northwest Europe, described in his report issued today that the "immediate and long-range economic situation of liberated territories of northwest Europe is extremely serious and the nutrition level is dangerously low."

His report also considered the use of forced German labor and rehabilitation of German utilities to relieve Europe. Rosenmann said, "Coal is one of the most important keys to economic recovery in northwest Europe. Meeting even a minimum coal demand for a year or more after the end of the war in Europe will be impossible and any material alleviation of the situation would require maximum coal production in Germany."

Rosenmann suggested the seeking of increased exports of electricity from Germany thus saving coal and transportation.

U.S. Sugar Rations Cut

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—Americans were told today that a "decent diet" will be maintained despite a 25 per cent slash in sugar rations and the prospect of higher point rates for other foodstuff, according to a Washington dispatch.

Further civilian belt-tightening was foreshadowed when: (1) Samuel Rosenmann, presidential food scout, recommended the United States should supply a "substantial share" of civilian needs in northwest Europe. He acknowledged that this probably would cut into the homefront food supplies. (2) The Inter-Agency Committee on Foreign Shipments said, "we shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods," and hinted at higher ration points for fats and oils.

The Washington report said that at the same time mounting sentiment was evidenced in Congress for a one-man control of all food matters, now divided among the OPA, the War Food Administration and other agencies.

Predicting a five to 10 per cent slump this year in the nation's food production, the Inter-Agency Committee headed by Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley termed the cut in sugar rations as "a real sacrifice," but said, "the sacrifice will be small in comparison with the contribution it will make to the undernourished, if not actually starving, peoples of the 'liberated' countries."

Of the American outlook, this committee, which allocated food and other supplies for overseas needs, said: "A decent American diet will be maintained. Our food supply is adequate to keep Americans healthy and vigorous even though we shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods."

As the sharp slash in sugar rations went into effect today, the government said no increase in the total supply can be expected for more than a year.

Bernadotte Denies Receiving Message Of Reich Surrender

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—The Swedish Foreign Office denied today the Swedish radio report that Count Folke Bernadotte had brought back capitulation offers from Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army. It was also stated that Bernadotte at a press conference today said: "I have not seen Himmler during my last visit to Germany and Denmark. I have not forwarded any message from Himmler or other authoritative German quarters to the Allies."

CHURCHILL REMAINS MUM ON 'REICH CAPITULATION'

House of Commons Disappointed As Himmler's Reported Offer Is Unclarified

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—A disappointed House of Commons heard Prime Minister Churchill today declare that "a peace announcement not only might precede final surrenders, but such surrenders might not be worth an additional announcement" and failed completely to refer to the uppermost subject in the minds of the House members, that of Himmler's reported offer of unconditional surrender, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill stated merely that "when the war in Europe ends the fact will be announced by him over the wireless" and that the "King will address his peoples throughout the world."

Churchill further declared, "It is by no means certain at this time that complete surrender of all the enemy's forces will make the subject of a future announcement."

He issued a stern reminder that the "end of warfare in Europe will not be the end of the struggle and there should be no relaxation of the national effort until the war in the East has been won."

The House was jammed with one of the largest attendances of the war in hopes that Churchill might clarify many rumors concerning German peace bids.

Commons Will Be Told

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he would ask to interrupt business and make a brief announcement if information of exceptional importance reached the British Government this week as, he said, it might do, according to a London dispatch.

Stating that he did not consider such information should be withheld until the exact occupation of all the particular zones was achieved, Churchill said: "The movement of troops and the surrender of enemy troops may both take appreciable period of time. Moreover, it is by no means certain at this time that the complete surrender of all the enemy forces will make the subject of the future announcement."

Churchill further indicated that the Home Office would be issuing guidance tonight on the form of celebrations for V Day, whenever that may be. He agreed that it would be a day for restraint since a very large number of British troops, as one M.P. said, would still be engaged in the Far East. But Churchill declared, "Solemnness and restraint do not necessarily prevent joyous expression of the human heart."

U.S. DOLLAR IMPERIALISM RAPPED BY SOVIET ORGAN

Undue Pressure Will Be Resisted, War and Working Class Warns Americans

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—The controversy which had been going on for some time between the Soviet and American critics regarding differences in their respective policies, suddenly aggravated by the broadside fired recently by War and Working Class, a Soviet organ, forms the theme of an article in the March 24 issue of The Economist. The broadside of the War and Working Class, the article states, reflects Russia's fear of dollar imperialism and is a warning that American economic pressure will be resisted. The article follows:

"An intermittent exchange of polemical shots has been going on for some time between the Russian and American press. Until lately, however, the operations were confined to journalistic sniping. Russian contenders replied in rather shrill tones to equally vociferous critics of Russia in the Hearst press and in isolationist newspapers.

"Last week, however, War and Working Class fired a salvo which has given the campaign a more serious political turn. The target chosen for this Russian volley was Vandenberg; and the occasion was his recent statement on United States foreign policy. However, the splinters appear to have broken a few windows in the State Department and in the White House.

"The Russian newspaper asks, 'Where has it been decreed that other countries, big and small, including the powers who have borne the full brunt of the struggle against Hitler's Germany, must now pay the United States for its participation in world affairs by renouncing their independence?

"Any attempted American veto on regional security arrangements, on frontier settlements with neighbors or on alliances such as the Russo-French Treaty would be regarded by Russia as an encroachment on its independence.

"As to Vandenberg's 'defense of small nations,' the Russian paper (which counts Litvinov among its editors) sees in it 'merely a screen to cover up the encroachment upon the rights of not only the small but even the great powers, a mask conceding pretentious claims to establish a dictatorship of one great power over all the other powers, great, medium and small. One must indeed lack a sense of humor to advocate such mutual relations between the Allies and to dilate on the importance of Allied unity while recalling the unity which Jonah enjoyed when he was swallowed by the whale. Vandenberg's scheme provides for a whale with an extremely capacious belly to hold all the United Nations.'

"The critic regrets that 'some circles hasten to endorse Vandenberg's scheme,' and gives the warning that no postwar collaboration will be possible on any such basis.

"The broadside clearly reflects the revived Russian fear of 'dollar imperialism' and the warning that if economic relations between Russia and the United States are confused with political claims and demands, Russia does not intend to play."

COAL STRIKE LOOMS IN U.S.

Lewis Orders 70,000 UMW Workers in Pennsylvania to Walk Out

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has ordered 70,000 miners in Pennsylvania to stop work at midnight today, according to a New York dispatch. He said that the miners would not return to work until the mine operators accepted the proposals for the solution offered by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

A report from Pennsylvania said the state's anthracite production was at a virtual standstill today as unofficial reports disclosed that few, if any, of the 72,000 hard coal miners were at work. Approximately 45,000 men in district one failed to report, Hazleton reported about 15,000 men were away from their jobs in district seven while more than 10,000 miners were idle in district nine.

Officials of the Lehigh Valley, the Hudson and Glen Alden coal companies, and the Susquehanna collieries—major producers in district one—said all their mines were closed. Only pump runners and maintenance men reported for duty.

Truman Against Celebrations

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—President Truman said today that he hopes there will be no celebration when hostilities end in Europe "but a national understanding of the importance of the job which remains," according to a Washington dispatch.

Jonathan Daniels, White House Secretary, emphasized that this did not mean the end of hostilities was necessarily imminent.

Execution of Il Duce Described By Iguchi As A 'Brutal Murder'

Touching on the execution of Benito Mussolini, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, described it as a "brutal murder" at his conference with the press Wednesday. He said that if the Anglo-American reports of Il Duce's death were true, the deed was a shameful blot on Italian history. Mr. Iguchi said that there was also no official information on the reported death of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. He disclosed that there had been no communication from Consul General Kuroda in Hamburg for the past few days. Of the Japanese in Germany, Mr. Iguchi said there were 3,030, most of whom were in Berlin and Hamburg and now possibly in southern Germany.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 1

In the inner center of the Reich capital with the German forces rallied round their Fuehrer, heroic fighting is continuing under heaviest enemy artillery and air bombardment. The garrison, pressed together in a narrow area, cannot prevent the Soviets from gaining ground. At the Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse and in the heart of the city embittered fighting is going on.

In Mecklenburg, the main pressure of the Soviets was directed against the Mueritzer Lake where heavy fighting with advancing Soviet formations is raging. Part of the Soviet forces turned toward the northeast and vainly attempted to reach Anklam. Attacks against Dievenow were frustrated with heavy losses to the attackers.

In northwestern Germany the focal point of the fighting yesterday was between the Weser and the Elbe where the British forces after heavy fighting succeeded in pressing back the German troops across the Bremervoerde-Stade railway line. Heavy fighting occurred in the Elbe bridgehead west of Lauenburg which the enemy only after severe fighting was able to extend insignificantly. Southeast of Boitzenburg the enemy after strong artillery fire succeeded in landing weaker formations on the other side of the Elbe.

From out of the Bayrischer Wald, American panzer formations passed Passau and reached the Danube east of the town. In upper Bavaria the enemy is advancing from Regensburg toward the south. Superior enemy formations penetrated Muenchen from the northwest and west, where heavy fighting is raging in the center of the town. In the Allgaeu, the enemy reached Garmisch-Partenkirchen and is advancing in the direction of Mittenwald.

In upper Italy, our formations are fighting their way back in a northerly direction, defending themselves constantly against superior enemy forces and repelling attacks of guerrilla forces which attempt to cut off their way of retreat.

From the southern sector of the Eastern Front only local fighting is reported. At Bruenn where the Soviets are still replenishing their forces on account of their heavy losses the lull in the fighting is continuing while west of Maehrisch-Ostrau the ferocity of the fighting has not diminished. The enemy attempt at breaking through was again frustrated after minor loss of territory. The Breslau defenders once again repelled all Soviet attacks. Mopping up actions in the liberated areas of Bautzen, Kamenz and Koenigsbrueck have been concluded and the enemy suffered high sanguinary losses and numerous prisoners and much war material were taken.

Over northern Germany there was lively fighter and battleplane activity during the whole day.

In the fighting against the enemy supply traffic, our navy during April sank 29 ships totaling 152,000 tons, four destroyers, one submarine, six escort vessels and five motor torpedo boats. One enemy plane carrier, two destroyers and seven motor torpedo boats were damaged.

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ARMAMENT PRODUCTION UPPED BY MANCHOUKUO

Essential Measures Enforced From May 1 to Strengthen Administrative Body

Domei

HSINKING, May 2.—With the object of boosting the production of armaments in this country, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to enforce from May 1 urgent measures to strengthen the administrative structure of armaments production.

The measures to be enforced which will strengthen and unify the central and regional administrative structure to further push the administration armaments production are as follows:

Firstly, the Armaments Production Promotion Committee composed of military and government people concerned will be established with the Chief of the General Affairs Board as chairman; secondly, the Armaments Department will be established within the Ministry of Economics while the present Engineering Department will be dissolved; thirdly, a special steel section will be established within the Steel Department of the Ministry of Economics to further strengthen the special steel administrative structure; and fourthly, the jurisdiction of the Mukden arsenal will be transferred from the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Economics while the armaments administrative structure within Mukden province will be further strengthened.

In regard to the enforcement of these measures the full collaboration of Kwangtung territory will be enlisted.

Boosting Iron Output

Domei

ANSHAN, May 2.—Burning with the zeal to contribute toward the nation's war efforts the foundry workers of the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation between the ages of 18 to 35 have organized themselves into the "Steel Production Task Unit" to act as shock troops in boosting the nation's production of iron.

The members of the Steel Production Task Unit which comprise the corporation management and the technical staff, will be assigned to key plants for increased iron production such as shaft furnaces, coking and coal washing plants. They are expected to take part in the iron production front during the early part of May and will serve as volunteers for the next six months in pivotal points in the iron industry.

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2

UNIFIED CONTROL OF SHIPS DECIDED BY GOVERNMENT

Affects All Vessels Over 100 Tons; Will Greatly Boost Army, Navy Strength

For effectively utilizing all shipping facilities and perfecting the smooth operation of all ships, the Government decided to place all ships above 100 tons, commandeered by the Army and the Navy or operated by the Transportation and Communications Ministry, under one unified control, and to establish the Shipping Control Section in the Imperial Headquarters for the operation of those vessels which are to be called "State Ships," it was announced by the Board of Information on Tuesday.

This is the first concrete measure for materializing the unification and manifestation of the Army and Navy fighting strength that was agreed upon at the recent conference which Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki had with the Army and Navy officials.

The announcement of the Board of Information on this shipping policy follows:

"Hereafter the operation of State ships (ships of more than 100 tons gross) and ports will be undertaken according to the following principles:

"1. Ships commandeered by the Army and the Navy, and ships operated by the Transportation and Communications Ministry will be unitarily operated by military authorities. For this purpose, all organs of the Army and the Navy concerning the operation of ships will be amalgamated together and the Shipping Control Section formed with the addition of officials of ministries concerned and the Shipping Control Society will be established in the Imperial Headquarters.

"2. The administration of all ports will be guided by the Chairmen of the Administrative Councils or the Governors of respective prefectures concerned under his command according to requirements.

"3. The cargo working operation at ports will be placed under the guidance of the Military Cargo Working Commander to be permanently stationed at each port. Also according to need, the Commander of the Army District or the Naval Station will undertake cargo working operation by directing official and private organs in each locality."

In connection with this new policy, it was also announced by the Cabinet on Tuesday that the authority of the Transportation and Communications Minister respecting shipping plans and shipping distribution will be transferred to the War and the Navy Ministries. In the exercise of this authority the War and Navy Ministers will direct the director of the Shipping Bureau and the director of the Railway Bureau, of the Transportation and Communications Ministry. The War and Navy Ministers may also instruct the directors of the Shipping Bureau and the Railway Bureau as well as the Governors of prefectures concerned, in case of necessity for the cargo working operation.

REQUISITION ORDERS ISSUED

Applied to Employes of Communications System Throughout Nation

Requisition orders were issued on April 30 to the employes of the Communications Board and other men employed in the operation of the system of communications in the country.

The measure was intended to create a condition permitting the men employed in the maintenance of communications to devote themselves to the country at a time when the performance of their functions is one of the conditions of victory in the war.

The move followed the series of steps which had been taken by the Communications Board to ensure that all communication workers should be better disciplined and should adhere to their work even at the cost of their lives.

To Install Loud Speakers

With the aim of preventing traffic congestion at the time of enemy air raids, the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to utilize loud speakers at the 20 main crossings of Marunouchi, Ginza, Kyobashi, Sakuradamon and others and give out the air alert and air-raid warnings issued by the Eastern Army and other information necessary for anti-air raid activities.

Obituary

Masao Kanazawa, managing director of the Chitose Mining Company and former Governor of Gunma and Gifu, died of illness at his Katano home in Osaka Prefecture. He was 62 years old.

General Morishige Morioka, retired, passed away from illness on April 28. He was 77 years old. General Morioka occupied many important army positions during his long services in the Army. He was Commander of the 12th Division, Imperial Guard Division, Chosen Army and was a member of the Supreme Military Council.

Enemy Warships Off Katena Islands Destroyed by Special Attack Corps

By I. INOUE
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN THE SOUTH, April 30.—Some formations of the Special Attack Corps of the Army headed by Lieutenant Marunaka took to the air from a certain base on the evening of a day in April, and by fearlessly dashing into groups of enemy fleets operating off the Katena Islands, caused several fire columns to rise from some large warships.

The following is the account of the ramming attack eye-witnessed by a pilot aboard the leading plane:

Though thick clouds hung over the base, a report which reached the base said that the weather was fine in the vicinity of the Okinawa Islands. Immediately some formations hopped off, penetrating the banks of clouds. When the planes neared the main Okinawa Island, several enemy fighter planes pounced upon the Japanese machines. Suppressing a desire to combat the enemy aircraft, the plane at the head of the formations cruised straight ahead, leading the others. When the plane turned to the left and disappeared amid the protecting clouds, the first plane piloted by Lieutenant Marunaka began diving with increased speed.

As soon as the plane came out of the clouds, several columns of fire were visible. They had done it. The moon was just about to rise, but it was still too dark to ascertain the exact results obtained by the comrade planes. The warship which began emitting fire was, however, ascertained to be a large one. The white shorelines of the main Okinawa Island were shining like silver under the moonlight. Searching for more prey, the leading plane circled over the sea several times, and saw a large fire lighting the dark sea.

KEY TO PHYSICAL FITNESS IS IN MENTAL CONDITIONS

Research Finds Emotional Upset Can Cause Change in Body Function

For more than a decade a group of outstanding physicians has been investigating the strange influence that our minds have on our bodies. They have evidence even stronger than the medical profession previously suspected that mental conditions can upset normal physical functions, can weaken our resistance to infection, and, most remarkable of all, can actually cause physical change in vital organs. A physician studied 1500 patients suffering from a variety of illnesses. An emotional upset lay at the root of more than half the cases.

Another physician examined 50 patients who complained of nausea or stomach pains; he could find a definite organic reason in only six cases. The rest were literally worrying themselves sick. One man's symptoms began years before, on the day he lost his job. A woman confessed that hers developed after listening to a description of stomach cancer on the radio.

Few ailments show so clearly as stomach ulcer the close connections between mind and body. 205 patients were tested at one hospital to see how emotional upsets affected the flow of hydrochloric acid, which aggravates stomach ulcers. During the tests the conversation was led around to topics that might be painful. The acid count soared when the bankrupt business or the thwarted career was being discussed. It doubled at the mere mention of an estranged wife.

A study of mucous colitis patients made at another hospital showed that 92 per cent of them were harried by worry and emotional strain. One man had a colitis attack every day for two months on his way to work. When questioned, he explained that his easy-going boss had been replaced just two months before by an efficiency expert. A change in his own job cured him. A nurse recovered from severe mucous colitis on the day her family forgave her for marrying a man of a different religion.

Bottled Anger Is Dangerous

For years it has been known that anger can send our blood pressure skyrocketing. And now doctors suspect that a prolonged state of anger bottled up inside ourselves is often responsible for "essential hypertension," a form of chronic high blood pressure which has no apparent physical cause. This discovery is particularly significant when we realize how many deaths after 50 are related to blood-pressure disturbances.

In the last few years, researchers have studied hundreds of essential-hypertension patients, and find that they tend to have the same character traits. On the surface these people appear to be meek and gentle. But a fierce resentment usually smolders beneath this submissive facade. When shown how to release pent-up emotions their blood pressure drops like a plummet.

One meek little man, who belonged to a turbulent labor union, suffered from high blood pressure only during times of industrial peace. The moment a strike was declared and he could release his buried anger by shouting insults at strike-breakers, his blood pressure went down to normal.

A study of 100 tubercular patients revealed that those who were emotionally disturbed had a swifter form of the disease than those free of strain. Other studies have shown that many cases of diabetes have suffered from severe emotional shock; that arthritic attacks frequently run parallel to acute mental upsets; that worry can accelerate tooth decay. There are many diseases still to be explored. But enough is already known to alleviate much unnecessary suffering.

One doctor and her assistants treated 121 patients with heart trouble and spent from one to 36 hours with each of them, discussing their emotional difficulties and pointing out ways of living that would bring them peace. The genuinely damaged hearts were not miraculously repaired, but in nearly every case the painful symptoms ceased. Furthermore, the records of patients followed up for several years show no recurrence of attacks.

The fear of fear is so strong in many men that when their hearts begin beating like pile-drivers, they assume they must be hopeless cowards. Then they magnify the symptoms to such an extent that they become panic-stricken. But if men realize that pounding hearts are the normal expression of well-justified fear, perhaps they won't use their hearts as passports to a hospital.

As a result of the recent research which shows that knowledge of the patient's frustrations and worries is quite as important as chemical analyses and X-ray findings, some medical colleges require intensive courses in the mental roots of illness, and a new medicine is being practiced, called "psychosomatic" from the Greek words for "mind" and "body."

Sometimes the emotional conflict is so deep-seated that the patient must be referred to a psychiatrist. But a general practitioner trained in mind-body relationships can usually uncover the difficulty—even when the patient has carefully hidden it from himself.

Doctors Are Mind Readers

The doctor's approach is one of friendly interest. He knows that most of us bury distressing problems in a secret crypt of our minds. Then the peace we attain is bought at the price of poor health. He works on the modern belief that unless we give our emotions some conscious expression our bodies will express them in terms of flesh and blood. Bringing them into the light of day gives us a chance to work them out before they injure our vital organs.

There are, of course, problems which psychosomatic medicine cannot solve. Countless ailments are not caused by any mental state. Some difficulties, economic and physical, are not readily banished. In such cases the modern physician helps his patient face his problem squarely, accept it, and build up satisfactory compensation. When we stop fighting the inevitable we release energy which enables us to create a richer life, even in the face of poor health.

Young medical graduates of today are often able to help cases that baffle physicians of the old school. After older doctors had failed to cure a little girl of persistent vomiting, a younger physician was consulted. The laboratory reported no intestinal difficulty, but a friendly talk with the child revealed a painful emotional upset. She had remarked in a moment of pique that she wished her teacher would die. Three days later the teacher did drop dead of heart failure. The child, who felt sure that her wish had caused the tragedy, reacted with stomach trouble. When the doctor convinced her that she was not responsible for the teacher's death, she recovered.

Once again the patient as a human being with his worries, fears, hopes and despairs, as an individual whole and not only as the possessor of organs, is becoming the legitimate object of medical interest. It is more important, progressive doctors now insist, to know what sort of patient a disease has, than what sort of disease the patient has.

Vice-Adm. Shimazaki Dies

The death in action of Vice-Admiral Toshio Shimazaki was announced by the Maizuru Naval Station under date of May 1. The late Vice-Admiral Shimazaki hailed from Fukui Prefecture.

Kobiyama's Secretary Picked

Genichiro Makihara was appointed private secretary to Transportation and Communications Minister Naoto Kobiyama on Tuesday.

NIPPON ALONE WILL FIGHT TO SECURE FINAL VICTORY

Mainichi Comments on New Situation Arising in European War Front

Japan will drive alone toward her goal of victory regardless of the situation in Europe, the Mainichi said on May 1 commenting on the report that Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Reserve Army, had offered unconditional surrender to the United States and Britain.

Holding that the report itself should be regarded with some doubt, the journal declared that even if it should be true it was a matter of question with what status and what powers Himmler had made the proposal. The journal pointed out that even Anglo-American reports had said that Himmler's proposal might have the support of the reserve army but that it might not have the support of Fuehrer Hitler and his loyal party members.

"We cannot believe that Herr Himmler, who was the most trusted of the Fuehrer's aides, could have done such a thing," the Mainichi said. "But there is no room for argument that the recent military situation in Germany was one of extreme difficulty. Berlin was surrounded by fire and upheaval dominated the entire Reich. The words of the Fuehrer that after the war there would merely be surviving peoples and eliminated peoples and that there would be no room for middle way compromises were brought into reality and the Red Army is fighting with the aim to destroy all those who are in Berlin, whether armed forces or civilians.

"Since the Red Army's penetration into Berlin on April 21, Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, spoke daily over the radio exhorting the people to heighten still further their determination for complete resistance against Bolshevism, stressing that he himself would defend Berlin to the last and that the Fuehrer would be leading them personally. Berlin indeed is the concentration of Germany's history and culture and is the spirit of the entire German people. It was the slogan cut deeply in the hearts of the citizens defending the Reich capital that there could be no Germany without Berlin and no Europe without Germany. Thus will the people of Berlin fight it through for their traditions and pride without regard for life or death.

Reich Defense Crumbles

"But what could be done? Germany had lost too much to turn Berlin into a German Stalingrad. It could be said that there was no longer any defense of the East. And on the West, the Anglo-Americans had broken through the Rhine line and pushed a heavy material offensive, which caused the loss to Germany of the greater part of 50 divisions, formed by 1,000,000 crack troops. The forces under Field Marshals Albert Kesselring and Busch together numbered only 500,000, of whom 100,000 were encircled in Holland and about 100,000 nailed down in the central and northern fronts by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and General Omar Bradley. The main strength of the remainder is reported in Bavaria. With this the situation there is nothing to be done even if an effort is made to withdraw the crack forces on the Elbe for the defense of Berlin.

"But there is some room for action left north of Berlin along the Baltic coast. And if you shift your eyes to south Germany and Italy, you will find that there are 26 divisions of almost untouched crack troops. If the German forces east of Vienna, in Czechoslovakia and Bavaria are added these forces would number several hundred thousand. If these forces resist from southern Germany or in the wild mountains between Germany and Austria, they would form a fearful organized power.

"But it is probably the real feeling of all the German people that there can be no Germany without Berlin, as Dr. Goebbels said, although, of course, the Germans will fight silently against the Anglo-Americans in midst of the famine and chaos enveloping Germany. But if this should be the fate of Germany, what is it that will remain? It is the form of Japan fighting courageously and powerfully alone against Anglo-American imperialistic aggression.

The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war which was begun for the self-defense of East Asia and for the revival of East Asia. It is a war which was begun with the will of sticking powerfully across the wilds alone. The developments of the war in Europe should not be our concern. We are certain that calculations had been made at the beginning of how it would turn out. In addition, we, as the enemy himself admits, have several millions of untouched crack forces and the advantage of an impregnable position. Furthermore, we have human harmony as people of the Imperial land who have been trained for 3,000 years.

"With these factors, it is certain that the destruction of Anglo-American plutocracy, which no nation in the world has hitherto been able to accomplish, will be done by us. In other words, what we must do is this: be heedless of whether or not the so-called new situation in Europe is true, calmly admit a fact, and make still more solid the determination to fight it through and win it through."

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, May 2

WIN DECISIVELY!

MAINICHI—The decisive battle for the Okinawas, is strategically and psychologically gaining in importance day after day. Judging from the present objective situation, the tactical blow and psychological repercussions to the camp of the American foe, should we win this battle, can be imagined. As announced by the Imperial Headquarters on April 30, our forces on land, at sea and in the air have achieved glorious war results—precious achievements in our efforts turn the tide in the fighting situation, and to positively switch to the offensive.

The war leaders of our American foes are almost entirely hiding from their own people the losses caused by the furious attacks of our Special Attack Units. However, the losses are absolute facts about which no amount of propaganda to the contrary can do anything. Ultimately, these losses are being revealed in the declination of the enemy's fighting strength in the Okinawa area, on land, at sea, and in the air.

United States Navy Secretary Forrestal at the launching of the 45,000 ton plane carrier "Franklin Delano Roosevelt" said that the U.S. Navy had 26 regular plane carriers and 65 escort carriers. But this was nothing but propaganda in an attempt to hide the loss of a large number of plane carriers in the Pacific.

Perhaps previous to the Aerial Battle Off Taiwan, our American foes may have been in a position to make such a statement. However, that at present the naval strength of our American foes, especially the array of regular plane carriers, have remarkably decreased; this no one should know better than U.S. Navy Secretary Forrestal.

Of course, no matter how skillfully the enemy may propagandize, this will not have the slightest effect on the war results and war situation as such. All we have to do is, above all, to grasp the divine chance for dealing a thorough-going blow on the enemy, by first wiping out his forces in the Okinawa area.

Moreover, our officers and men, the entire forces on land, at sea, and in the air, are all Special Attack Units. In order to make these lofty and valiant Special Attack Units fight to their hearts' content, the production forces on the home front, too, must virtually display a special attack spirit.

No matter what changes the war situation in Europe may undergo, and no matter what the San Francisco Conference may propagate, we, the Japanese nation, have to become as one, by uniting the fighting lines with the home front, and first win in the decisive battle of the Okinawas. Yes, we definitely must win in the Okinawas.

News and Views

San Francisco Conference—A Tragi-Comedy

It is interesting to note that in the course of the sessions of the San Francisco Conference—in itself farcical meeting—participating delegates are talking nonsense on subjects of little importance.

Apart from the comical and tragic elements this farce such as the problem of Lublin representation at the Conference, voting procedure, struggle for authority on the part of the "big" Powers, etc., the farce is complicated in its plot and every act is full of interest worthy of attention just as a play written by a noted playwright draws the attention of theatergoers.

The proposal made by the Chungking delegates under the "special" support of the three "big" Powers, namely, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, requesting an amendment to the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, is nothing but an empty gesture comparable to the opening speeches made by President Truman and U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius.

The Chungking delegates in their proposal asserted that a sense of justice should be stressed in the settlement of all international disputes, that the plenary session of the Conference should have the right to amend international laws, and cooperation among the World Powers should be enhanced in the fields of education and enlightenment of peoples.

The empty nature of this proposal and the fact that there was nothing substantial in the assertions made by the Chungking delegates may be the reason why they were supported by the other Powers. We wonder, if the Chungking delegates were serious in making these proposals to the "big" Powers.

From a theatergoer's point of view, however, the Chungking delegates in this farce, if their intentions were in earnest, should have been able to play a more vital role since they had a speaking part in the play.

Why, then, did the Chungking delegates fail to propose the recognition of racial equality, make a demand for the approval of the Pan-Asiatic principle and suggest the complete abolition of world armament? It is indeed regrettable that they are unaware of the fact that they are playing a mere supporter's role at the San Francisco Conference.

Sunday Holidays Abolished

Sundays will be abolished as holidays in all government offices from now on and business conducted as usual on this day as on other days of the week in view of the critical times, it was decided at the regular vice-ministers' meeting on Monday. Hitherto the first and third Sundays were observed as rest days. In regard to rest for the employees, holidays will be allowed, circumstances permitting, in due consideration of office work.

Toyoda Going to Ise

Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda is expected to leave Tokyo on Friday to report the assumption of his new portfolio to the Ise Grand Shrines, Unebi Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine, Momoyama Mausolea and Atsuta Shrine. He will return here on Monday.

Bank Advisers Named

Three bankers have been appointed advisers to the Bank of Japan. They are Daisuke Takei, president of the Yasuda Bank, Takeo Kato, president of the Mitsubishi Bank, and Seigo Okano, president of the Sanwa Bank.

Bank President Quits

Hisomu Sonobe, president of the Yasuda Bank, has resigned and has been succeeded by Daisuke Takei. Shinjiro Otsuka, the bank's vice-president, also has resigned. No successor has yet been announced.

Koiso Calls on Suzuki

General Kuniaki Koiso, former Prime Minister, called on Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki at the latter's official residence on Wednesday.

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STUDENT-AIRMEN ACTIVE

Took Part in Ramming Attacks Against Enemy at Okinawa

By N. Niki and N. Nishio
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN AREA.—The Wild Eagles who participated in the ramming action attacking the enemy warships in the waters near the Okinawa Islands on April 28, were mostly student-airmen who were well-known athletes while in colleges and universities. They were Sublieutenant Shinji Yamamoto and Military Cadet Shokei Hagida, who excelled in the art of judo; Sublieutenant Kiyoshi Kondo, a baseball player of Waseda University, and Suneo Kubo, who once participated in the Skiing meet at the Meiji Shrine.

On April 27, a mass offensive commenced in the Okinawa area and on the following day, an order to take off on a specific mission of conducting a ramming action was issued to the Wild Eagles who had impatiently waited for their chance to manifest their true mettle.

Prior to the take-off, Sublieutenant Yamamoto who was well built and robust said, his eyes shining with joy, "I am glad that I have long waited for this chance. Our prey will be a big one. I feel sorry for those who are not going on the glorious expedition tomorrow." Thus saying, he offered one package of Hikari cigarettes to the correspondents.

Cadet Hagino, who weighed 21 kan, was worrying about his weight and said, "I hope I will be able to hop off because I am so big and furthermore, the plane must carry a big bomb. But, I am confident that I will be able to dive quickly and ram into the enemy surface craft." He must have successfully conducted a ramming attack.

Sublieutenants Kondo and Kubo took to the air with firm determination to perform their duties but Sublieutenant Yamamoto was forced to return to the base due to engine trouble.

Independence Body Formed

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 30.—The outline of the East India Independence Preparations Investigation Commission was made public on April 29 taking advantage of the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu. The Investigation Commission consists of the deliberative organ and secretariat, and is composed of one chairman, two vice-chairmen, several committee members and six special committee members.

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Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GAME "Monopoly" (American made), complete set, for both children and adults. Imported photo album (two) and also Japanese made (two), one large size scrap book, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes, for vocal (Leader and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle each of Johnnie Walker and Black and White whiskies to highest bidder. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOFA, blue color, armchairs, set of chairs, dining table with four chairs. Or in exchange for couch-beds, small dining table.
Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records: classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

The Political Purge in Europe

In the countries of Europe which have been supposedly "liberated" by the Anglo-American or Soviet military forces, alleged war criminals are being tried and punished by the various native puppet regimes. Theoretically, in line with the general principle laid down by the Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes established in London soon after the Moscow Conference of 1943, the accused are being tried in each country in accordance with its own domestic laws. Actually, however, there are indications that the prosecutions are too often being directed against those who have violated no law of their country, who have committed no crime save that of having belonged to a political group regarded with disfavor by the faction now in power.

The most extensive of these prosecutions are being carried on in countries which have been occupied by the Soviet forces. This is only natural in view of the fact that the punishment of alleged war criminals has been made obligatory upon these countries by the terms of their armistice agreements with the Soviet Union. The most thorough action seems to have been taken in Bulgaria, as indicated by the Soviet journal Pravda, which points out that it is only in Bulgaria that the needed purge has been carried out with satisfaction while the other countries have been guilty of procrastination in this matter.

But even the countries which the Pravda accuses of procrastination have been the scenes of considerable action on the part of the new regimes against the adherents of the former administrations. In Rumania, after the establishment of the present Groza Cabinet, a determined program of purging has been commenced under the direction of the communist Home Minister Georgesco, while by order of the King an investigation is to be launched upon the past record of all the government officials to weed out those who are considered to have been guilty of collaboration with the Germans. Already 28 members of the fascistic Iron Guard have been placed under arrest and 62 high military officers have been deprived of their ranks and positions. In Finland also, the trial of 255 individuals charged with war crimes is in progress in accordance with the terms of the armistice with the Soviet Union, while the trial of 483 others is reported as having been decided upon. To the various local courts in which the cases are being tried, the Department of Justice has issued a significant warning against showing too much leniency.

Among the countries not under armistice term commitments to the Soviet Union, France is manifesting the greatest vigor with respect to the prosecution of the alleged war criminals. Even before the landing of the Anglo-American forces, the French Committee of National Liberation established a special committee to cooperate with the War Crimes Commission in London, while on October 14, 1944 the Provisional French Government organized a special official agency for the detection of war criminals which has been rounding up those who are suspected of having pro-German collaborationist. Already 1,200 alleged culprits have been disposed of.

Despite the cooperation which the French Communist Party has been extending to the De Gaullist Government since January of this year, Maurice Thorez, leader of the French Communist Party, declared in a press interview on February 2 that in his view the Government had not gone far enough. Nothing less than the confiscation of the property of the "traitors" would satisfy the Communist Party, he indicated, specifying particularly the great Renault interests. Other Communists have demanded the punishment of such notable personages as former Communications Minister Berthelot and the great financial family of Rothschild.

These extremists go so far as to define as war criminals all who fall under the following sweeping categories: (1) those who in cooperation with Germany brought about the defeat of France, including the directors of the large companies which made great profits through industrial enterprise, (2) military officers who transferred the troops under their command to the German side or who ordered resistance to the Anglo-American forces, (3) all officials of the Vichy Government from ministers down to prefectural governors and police chiefs, (4) those who were in charge of executive organs for the suppression of anti-German resistance, and (5) those who engaged in propaganda for pro-German collaboration.

It is significant that punishment of alleged war criminals on such grounds has the effect of a purge of the conservative elements a corresponding strengthening of the position of the communist elements. In the countries obligated to the Soviet Union through their armistice terms, the achievement of such an effect is the obvious intention of the Soviet Union which naturally must desire the establishment of regimes favorably disposed toward it in all the neighboring regions. But even in more distant countries in which the Soviet Union has no direct control, the effect is a strengthening of the communist elements, which must be welcome to the Soviet Union. It is for this reason that the Pravda, for instance, in its issue of March 6, implied that the progress of the purge was too slow even in France while virtually no progress was being made in purging the alleged fascistic elements from the governments of such countries as Belgium and Italy. Whatever may be the real progress of the purge, there is no denying that the communist elements in such countries as France, Belgium, Italy, and Greece are showing the utmost vigor in pressing for a purge of the opposition elements within the borders of their country.

Such a trend of development in so many of the countries of Europe transcends the question of the punishment of individual criminals and becomes a widely significant political question which bears directly on the future course of the general political development of Europe.

In the Booby Hatch

An inmate at a "state institution" was trying to knock a nail into a wall. But he had the head of the nail against the wood, and was hammering the point.

At length, he threw down the nail in disgust and said: "Bah; idiots. They gave me a nail with the head at the wrong end."

Another inmate, who had been watching him, began to laugh. "It's you that's the idiot," he said. "That nail was made for the other side of the room."

A Year Ago Today

May 3, 1944

Imperial Army Air Units in China kept up their bombings of Hengyang.

• • •

Imperial Forces in North China which on April 18 launched operations against the Chungking-controlled army under Tang En-po reduced Chengchow on April 20 and Hsuchang on May 1, an Imperial Headquarters' communique revealed.

• • •

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons that an agreement had been signed whereby Chungking would receive a British loan of £50 000,000.

• • •

The Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended its examination of the international military situation.

• • •

The Anglo-American oil parleys in Washington were concluded.

• • •

The Bolivian Government announced the arrest of Moritz Hochschildt, Jewish multi-millionaire, for complicity in the planned coup d'etat.

• • •

Walter Edge, Governor of New Jersey, U.S.A., was appointed Ambassador to England replacing John G. Winant who in turn would succeed William Averell Harriman as U.S. Ambassador to Moscow.

FRENCH AMENDMENT TO DUMBARTON OAKS

Not Much Hope Held For New Body

The London Economist on March 31 writes under "French Amendments" as follows:

The French government has published its amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks scheme. They show that General De Gaulle has not chosen entering the stage of the new world organization as a champion of small nations against the "dictatorship" of the Great Powers. He has rightly refused to play a somewhat melodramatic role which some of the critics of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme had cast for him in advance. If anything the French amendments go even further than the scheme itself in placing emphasis on the principle that the chief responsibility for maintaining peace ought to rest with those who possess the means of maintaining it.

The French accept the unanimity rule in the voting procedure on the security council and recognize that in the existing circumstances, a world organization cannot decide on military action against the will of one of the permanent members of the security council. However, they do not ignore the fact that the "unanimity rule may be a cause of weakness in the institutions," and they propose therefore the drawing of a distinction between the council recommendations and its decisions. The former should not imply recourse to the use of force. The French government suggests that recommendations be adopted by a majority, not necessarily by a two-thirds majority of the council members. A two-thirds majority involving unanimity of permanent members would be, however, required for decisions. Acceptance of this amendment might perhaps meet with the objections of those critics who fear that the new league might be committed to moral connivance with aggression on the part of the great powers.

Merely Pious Wishes

The new league would be able to adopt, by ordinary majority "recommendations" directed against policies of the permanent members of council. Yet such "recommendation" would be by definition little more than pious wishes or platonic demonstrations, and it can be argued that they might bring more harm than benefit to the new league.

The French repeated their objection to that clause in the Dumbarton Oaks scheme which said, "Non coercive measure should be applied by virtue of regional arrangement or by regional bodies without the security council's authorization." This might be, of course, interpreted as an invalidation of any alliances which members of the world organization had previously concluded. Would not this provision, the French ask, prevent a Russo-French Alliance, for instance, from coming into play in case of emergency? They therefore propose the following amendment: "Exception to this rule should be made when it is a matter of applying emergency measures provided for by treaties of assistance concluded by members of the organization and duly notified to the security council."

This amendment should ensure the automatic operation of pacts and regional security arrangements. This French amendment will probably produce a debate at San Francisco. It will be opposed by "idealistic' critics of regional arrangements and by upholders of the principle of universality. But in all probability the amendment will be accepted.

Soviets Support Plan

The Russians stated in advance that they will support it and that they for their part see no contradiction between the Dumbarton Oaks scheme, the Yalta decisions and their alliance with France. They take the automatic working of military alliances for granted and to this extent they appear to have abandoned nations of collective security which were the Russian stock in trade during the Geneva period. This hard-boiled and realistic view goes together with the inclination regarding the new league, skeptically as an experiment which may or may not work. If it works, the eventual regional arrangements may be subordinated to it. But before they have evidence of the new league's efficacy—so the Russians argue—they refuse to give up such instruments of strategic security as they have in hand.

It is noteworthy that this argument is applied to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 as well as to the Russo-French alliance.

Anglo-Soviet Treaty

It is true the Anglo-Soviet Treaty provides for the termination of the military alliance after the creation of the new league, but it also makes such termination dependent upon the agreement of the partners in the alliance.

If Britain and Russia decide to keep the alliance in force, then it cannot be rescinded by a new world organization. (The Russo-French and Russo-Czechoslovak treaties contain no reference at all to the future league.) The new world organization is thus being born without the halo of great hopes or brilliant illusions.

Parents are not anxious to advertise in advance any miraculous qualities in their child. Soberly and without sentiment, they announce that its role in life may be rather prosaic and modest. Will it be too modest to accomplish anything?

THE TECHNIQUE OF PROPAGANDA WARFARE

Methods Used by Anglo-Americans in Italy and by German Forces in Early Stages of War Revealed

By TATSUJI NAKAYAMA

During World War I radio was not developed to a stage whereby it could be used for military strategy or thought war but it made its appearance in the present war as a very important weapon. Its effect upon public morale is inestimable and is achieving surprising results.

In the initial stages of the current European War the German army's clever stratagem in the timely employment of the ether waves in their blitzkrieg campaign was indeed spectacular. And the strategy which the Anglo-America forces employed in subduing Italy was also highly effective.

Why is the now weapon, the ether wave, so effective? The answer is very simple and clear. The ether wave travels 7½ times around the circumference of the earth at the rate of 300,000 kilometers per second and, what's more, it reaches all corners of the globe without any restrictions whatsover. Wherever it travels it knows no boundaries, no censorship, and is able to perpetrate deep into the far corners of the enemy territory without any interference.

In the final analysis it is military power which decides the outcome of the war but the fact is that in the first European War propaganda warfare played a large part in subduing Germany and causing her internal collapse. In the present war France surrendered when the German forces were 75 kilometers from Paris and Italy, which still possesed a navy of 400,000 tons and an army of 500,000 men, surrendered unconditionally. These instances conclusively prove the terrific hidden power of thought war.

Britain and America are the originators of the strategic propaganda warfare and are universally recognized as geniuses at this game. In the first World War they forced the collapse of the German Empire and in the present war they gained further experience along this line by forcing Italy to surrender unconditionally. They have also succeeded in drawing into the anti-Axis camp the South American nations as well as the Near Eastern nations through their clever strategic propaganda.

Use No Scruples

In order to attain their purpose they use no scruples. They hide the true facts, manufacture lies and scandals or slander and deceive the people with sweet sounding phrases. The fundamental peace terms as announced by Wilson after the termination of World War I were not observed after the Versailles Peace Conference and, again the rather inviting peace terms offered to the Italians in the present war became totally null and void when the actual peace negotiations were opened.

In successfully carrying out strategic or psychological warfare it is vitally essential that there be correct timing and the application of appropriate means. The Anglo-Americans are past masters at this sort of tactics and nothing is overlooked to make it a success. As proof of this, let us look at the following actual examples of their tactics in subduing Italy:

1. First they planned to shake the Italian people's morale. In November, 1944, Churchill, timing the successful landing operation of the Anglo-American forces on North Africa, broadcast to the Italian people at large, strongly denouncing Premier Mussolini and condemning him as the man who was responsible for causing this gruesome war, Churchill stated that Mussolini and his Fascism should be wiped out. In this way, he sowed the seeds of discord in Italy and undermined Italian morale.

2. With the evacuation of Tunisia, the Anglo-American forces grasped the golden opportunity of landing on Sicily. When this chance arrived Roosevelt and Churchill lost no time in declaring or broadcasting, repeating over and over again their threats and tempting offers, thereby increasing the people's anti-war feeling.

3. In blind-bombing Rome they lost no time in cleverly employing terror and temptation, thus inciting pacifism more than ever.

Thus America and Britain grasped whatever appropriate opportunity presented itself in bringing about the internal collapse of Italy. The Italians, through their bitter experience in World War I, should have caught on to this open-book scheme but the suffering populace and the feeble-minded factions were either moved or misled by sweet promises and they hastened Italy's capitulation.

To accompolish these means our Anglo-American enemies chose underhand methods. There are too many actual examples of this but perhaps the strategic propaganda warfare they employed against Germany in the last World War illustrates better than anything else the character of their scheme. The following are the most unscrupulous schemes employed by them at that time:

1. In the first place, in order to isolate Germany from the rest of the world they propagandized to the world that Germany is the destroyer of the world's civilization and fabricated examples of horrible atrocities committed by the German forces. As an example of this they stated that the Germans wantonly destroyed historically valued cathedrals and architectural arts within Belgium proper.

Spread False News

Further more, they spread fabricated news that the German forces upon entering Belgium amputated the arms of infants' and committed other atrocious acts and that within Germany proper they squeezed oil out of the corpse of prisoners.

What a hideous plan! The amputation incident is reminiscent of the act committed by the British forces during the 16th century when they seized an island in Oceania. Upon the slighest provocation they amputated the arms of natives. A strong protest was sent to the British government to forbid British soldiers from carrying out such inhuman acts in the future. They pulled this incident out of their bag and applied it in their propaganda war against Germany.

2. Next, they set about on their strategic propaganda warfare to demoralize the German people's morale and causing conflict between the government and the people, with the ultimate purpose of causing the internal collapse of the German Empire.

For example, they broadcast that the people of Germany were not the real enemy of America and Britain and that the real foe was the Kaiser and his military factions and so if a new government should be formed excluding them then they would be ready to conclude most inviting peace terms. Thus they schemed to cause conflict between the government and the people and at the same time attempted to stake the morale of the people.

3. They repeatedly schemed to incite an anti-war spirit in the German forces on the front line by means of threats, temptation, and other means. There are lots of examples to show how this propaganda is cleverly designed to appeal to the most delicate human emotions but for the present we shall not go into details here.

4. The last card which appeared on the deck was the peace conditions which were designed by the late President Woodrow Wilson. Of all the propaganda the one which fanned the anti-war spirit in Germany, leading ultimately to the armistice and the collapse of the German army, was perhaps no other than the famous 14 points of Wilson.

Sensing that an opportune time had presented itself, Wilson made public these 14 points in January, 1918 and, in analyzing them, we discover that they are nothing but a typical American publicity stunt with the usual high sounding justice and humanitarianism slogans. Germany fell an easy prey and soon capitulated.

Employ Same Tactics

Thus Germany collapsed internally and requested President Wilson to act as an intermediary. But the peace terms as adopted at the Versailles Peace Conference were neither Wilson's 14 points nor the inviting peace offers as previously publicized by the American and British forces. They double-crossed all German expectations and forced upon Germany drastic terms. The strategy they employed in subduing Italy in the present war closely resembles the tactics they used against Germany.

After Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and other small nations capitulated to Germany, Britain, with the purpose of fanning an anti-German feeling among the conquered nations, prepared a scheduled broadcasting program in the languages of these nations and has been continuously broadcasting until recently. The British Broadcasting Corporation put on the air talks by Churchill, Roosevelt, or De Gaulle and encouraged sabotage against Germany by all occupied nations including Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and others. The British spread lies by telling these peoples that the morale of the German people toward the war was crumbling or that due to the lack of supplies they were facing internal collapse within the near future. Such broadcasts unconsciously sink in the people's mind in the long run and have a tendency to cause serious consequences in the future.

It was reported that General Yamashita who went to Germany a few years ago and thoroughly investigated her military machine made the following remark as one of his conclusions in his report: "The astonishing success scored by the German blitzkrieg campaign depended chiefly upon the timely use of the ether waves."

On September 1, 1939 when the curtain of World War II was raised, Germany by its blitzkrieg method rushed into Poland and within a short span of 18 days completely vanquished the once mightiest of Europe's military Powers. In May of the following year she subdued Denmark, succeeded in her landing operations in Norway, followed by the conquest in June of Holland, Belgium, and with one effort broke through the famed Maginot Line, and annihilating on their way the combined strength of the British-French forces on Flanders fields, sped toward Paris and brought France under her control by June 14. All this within a short space of only two months! We must remember that behind this lightning blitzkrieg warfare was the hidden power of Germany's modern ether wave stratagem, the deadly effect of which is perhaps beyond the comprehension of mortal mind. The following analysis verifies this viewpoint:

Used Same Wave Length

1. In the Polish campaign as soon as Germany commenced her advance into Poland she was employing, within a week, the same wave-length as that of the Warsaw broadcasting station and was sending all over Poland news that Warsaw had already fallen or that the Polish Government had already fled from the country. This confused the Polish army and the people and soon they fell an easy prey to Germany.

2. In the Norway landing operations. In this campaign too, Germany used the same wave-length as that of the enemy and by deciphering Norway's secret military code, dispatched telegraphic commands to the Norwegian army.

3. In the Dutch campaign. Here also Germany used, not only the same wave-length as that of the enemy but also by means of wireless apparatus installed in aircraft sent wireless messages to the Dutch army, thus fooling the entire Dutch army.

4. In the French campaign. Ten months before her advance into France, Germany was already employing her broadcasting propaganda stratagem against the French army and the French people in general to fan an anti-war feeling.

In the manner thus described, Germany's appropriate application of the ether wave stratagem played a vital role in her successful blitzkrieg campaigns against Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France.

History has repeatedly proved in the past that in order to gain victory without fighting or to minimize casualties to the lowest limit and at the same time inflict the heaviest loss to the opponent, strategy is an indispensable weapon in war.

As soon as the China Affair broke out our Imperial Forces advanced far into the China mainland. That Japan, with a numerically inferior force, subdued the huge Chungking army was due primarily of course to the dauntless valor of our loyal men but the ether-waves also contributed greatly to the success of the cause.

For example, in the Suchow campaign, the Yellow River campaign, as well as in the Singang campaign our Forces used the ether-waves most appropriately and advantageously.

In conclusion, it goes without saying that military weapons will finally decide the outcome of the battle but, as shown by these actual instances, when the ether-wave stratagem is carefully planned and carried out either ahead or in parallel with a campaign—specially if such a strategy hits at the weakest spot of the enemy—unexpected and brilliant war results can be accomplished.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN BURMA

Revolutionary Changes Are Being Effected

By TADASHI IIDA

I

I went to Burma in February, in 1943, to be engaged in educational work in the employment of the Japanese Military Administration there. The time was about a year after the Imperial Forces had gone into that country. Since then for a little over a year and a half I lived there as an educational worker. And based upon my observations I desire to state briefly regarding the educational conditions which had existed in Burma prior to the war and those which developed after the Japanese advance.

What was done in this respect prior to the British advance into Burma was conducted almost entirely by Burmese priests in a sectarian way, besides whatever little that was taught in the old-fashioned private schools. Hence there was no system to speak of, and the standard of education was low.

However, the fact that Burma is one of the leading Buddhist countries in the world, with over 85 per cent of her population being made up of Buddhists, was conducive to cutting down on her illiteracy. Her strong religious belief made it customary for her young men to lead a sectarian life at least once in their life for a period lasting from a couple of weeks to a year, thus providing them with an opportunity to take up writing and reading. For this reason Burma has comparatively few illiterate persons, which fact is being made even now the source of pride by her educational circles.

Burma's modern educational system was installed since the British rule, having been accomplished through the initiative of Christian missionaries, the like of which is seen everywhere else in the south.

In the administrative way Burma was treated as a state of India in the early days of British rule, and likewise her educational regulations were governed by the Indian laws. Even along 1909 when Burma installed an independent school system under a new education regulation of her own, yet politically she was still under the rule of the Indian Government. Hence in substance the Burmese school system was yet that of India. In 1937, however, when Burma was politically separated from India, thus becoming a distinct British colony, an opportunity was presented to put in her own education system. Despite the fact that a considerable movement was afoot to realize it, however, she could not make it work until the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Hence up to that time the substance of her school system still partook the nature of what prevailed in India.

Characteristics of Education

Burmese schools may be roughly classified into three kinds: university, common school and special school. Leaving out the subject of university, the common school is further divided into elementary and middle schools. As to the school period, the elementary school pursues a four-year course which is divided up into low and high classes of two years each. The middle school has six years to go which is divided up into middle and higher middle of three years each. There are many schools which teach these two kinds of schools, elementary and middle, under the same roof. And these schools which teach ten years straight are commonly called high school, while the others which handle a seven-year course, or the elementary and middle, are known as middle school. Otherwise it is customary to call the schools under the name of the leading course in which they specialize. In showing the record of school education a graduate will just say that he has finished either the ten-year course or the seven-year course.

As to the special schools they take in all other institutions of learning which are neither a university nor a common school, regardless of what they may teach. Included in this category are the normal, technical, art and technological institutions. The courses taught in these schools are much varied in respect of their standard, and when compared to what prevails in Japan, the variety ranges from that of our former supplementary business school, middle commercial school, and college.

These Burmese schools may be divided into three kinds along the line of educational terminology: English school or European school, Anglo-vernacular school, and vernacular school. As their names indicate, these institutions are taught either in English, in a mixture of English and the native language, or only in the vernacular.

The English school was opened in Burma in 1910. Its object was to teach the Eurasian children born of English and Burmese or of English and Indian parentage, who spoke English at home; hence the number of such pupils was limited. The object of founding the English-vernacular school lay in the political reasons of the British in that it was to educate the Burmese and Indian children so as to use them later as petty officials. Such schools were established in all the leading cities of the colony.

As to the vernacular school, my observations of its development are that it was evolved from the aforesaid sectarian school which gradually took up modern ways, and that in its status it is very important to the welfare of the natives as indicated by its larger number. However, though the institution is called the vernacular school, the language used is quite mixed from the fact that many races and tribes inhabit Burma.

Of these three kinds of schools, the English schools is the most highly esteemed, followed by the English-vernacular school, from the fact that they enjoy the government's direction and supervision. Hence the graduates from these institutions were well treated socially as well as vocationally. But with the vernacular school it was quite different; its graduates could neither go up to university nor become officials, and thus it was impossible for them to obtain any important position in the community. Here is seen a general idea of the British educational policy in which is envisaged the all-importance of education in English, and the mistreating of the masses.

In connection with this treatment of the Burmese schools, which struck me was how the English children were taught; invariably they were sent either to England or India for their education.

(To Be Concluded)

BASIS OF PEACE

United Nations Barking Up Wrong Tree

By TOYOHIKO KAGAWA

(This is the text of an address delivered over the radio by Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian leader.)

It would seem that the San Francisco conference on April 25th to decide on the machinery for world security has three special objectives. First, to form something that will take the place of the League of Nations. Second, the completion of the international court. Third, the creation of an international police system. To the smaller nations of Europe the first two are nothing new. But to the United States all three of these features, an organization of United Nations, an international court and an international police force, are new problems. Up to date, the United States from the standpoint of the Monroe Doctrine has maintained her isolation policy without joining even the existing international court. But now the United States has openly shown her ambition for world domination gained by this war.

The so-called postwar plan of Dumbarton Oaks conference entirely failed to consider the permanent world peace that was once dreamed of by the League of Nations. On the contrary it predicts unending world wars that are to be restrained only by organized military force centralized in the Great Powers.

The fact that through the development of airplanes it has become possible to create an international police system and to give birth to the United Nations may be said to be a sign of progress. But a nation or an organization of nations can not be created merely by armed forces. "One that takes the sword shall perish by the sword." I prophesy that until a world-wide mutual-aid organization becomes possible any organization of international police system will utterly fail.

Why did the League of Nations fail? Was it not due to the attempt to settle international problems merely by political negotiations? And the San Francisco conference will be a failure unless it brings forth some device for creating a world-wide social and economic mutual-aid organization. While there still exists racial prejudice against the billion "colored" races any international police system is a visionary plan. Again as long as China with its population of 450 million has no assurance of free emigration, and India with its 390 millions of people has no freedom and while because of economic rivalry Russia has no exit to the Mediterranean an international police system to maintain world peace would be futile.

Ever since 1492 the European peoples have invaded the rest of the world. In the first period they over-ran North and South America. In the second period they partitioned Africa. In the third period they are undertaking to complete the subjugation of Asia. England and America have been called Christian nations, but as long as they have failed to liberate the lands of the Chinese and the Indians, and as long as they prohibit the freedom of immigration, leave unequal treaties unrevised and do not return international concessions, and by the same attitude of conquest of the old Roman Empire which tried to secure world order among weaker nations by force they are acting the part of robbers.

The most constructive plan for international security is to make a regional division of the world. Then each reigonal unit must solve three fundamental problems—population, the development of natural resources, and monetary circulation. To accomplish this something like international co-operative trade that has been practiced among four Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland up to 1940 must be worked out. Only by creation of a mutual-aid organization such as this international co-operative trade can the foundation of the United Nations and the peace of the world become possible.

Without the construction of such a foundation the mere renewal of the League of Nations, establishment of a World Court and an international police system, the success of world security is impossible. The fact that the San Francisco conference on its start had some delay in negotiation with Soviet Russia is simply indicative of the existing difficulty of what I have been pointing out here.

Japan today is not the same Japan as at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War. Japan is now grown up, and is conscious of her power and her responsibility to her sister nations of the Orient. Her ideals were clarified through the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which was announced in the year 1943. Her ideal is first of all to liberate the Asiatic races through the mutual-aid organization of social and economic orders. So I believe that the success of the San Francisco conference would be doubtful unless it adopts the spirit of co-operative union of the Scandinavian countries and the real democratic spirit of social and economic order that has been manifested in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.